FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 030 13 February 1987

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Further on EEC-C.A.-Contadora Group Meeting A 1
Joint Commission Appointed [Guatemala] A 1
D'Escoto Proposes Treaty A 2
[Guatemala City EL GRAFICO 11 Feb]
Madrigal Rejects Proposal A 2
[Guatemala City EL GRAFICO 11 Feb]
Panamanian Minister Makes Proposal [Panama City TV] A 3
Spanish Minister's Comments A 3
[Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE 11 Feb]
D'Escoto Evaluates Meeting A 4
[Managua BARRICADA 12 Feb]
SELA Concerned Over Falklands, Central America A 5
[AFP]

ARGENTINA

Japanese Trawler Seized Outside Exclusion Zone B 1
Colonel Arrested for Antigovernment Remarks B 1
Briefs: Finland, Jamaica Approve Ambassadors; B 1
Costa Rican Ambassador Approved

BOLIVIA

Oil Workers End Strike, Agreement Reached C 1
UMOPAR Confiscates Cocaine, Arrests 2 [AFP] C 1
Navy Prohibits Miners From Occupying Town [AFP] C 1

BRAZIL

Bank President Installed, 2 Directors Resign D 1
Funaro on Cruzado Plan D 1
Engineer Eyes Missile Development in Invention D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 8 Feb]
PCB Says Chairman Underwent Surgery in Moscow D 3
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 7 Feb]

CHILE

Poll Shows 43 Percent Not To Vote for Pinochet E 1
[EFE]
Three Bombs Explode in Santiago; No Casualties E 1
Government Authorizes Return of 390 Exiles E 2
PS Nunez Faction Rejects New Political Laws E 2
Briefs: New Cardoen Military Vehicle; Submarine Force Commander; E 3
Unemployment Rate Drops; Trade Balance Surplus

ECUADOR

Neira Leaves for Bolivia, Views Cartagena G 1
Finance Minister Says Country Will Pay Debt G 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Discusses U.S. Relations H 1
Minister Questioned on Government, Army Relations H 2

PERU

Garcia To Call for Special Congressional Session [AFP] J 1
Barrantes Chides 'Destabilizing' National Forces J 1
International Net Reserves Lowest Since 1983 [AFP] J 2

MEXICO

EEC's Cheysson Talks With De la Madrid, Press M 1
Soviet Official Invites De la Madrid to USSR M 1

PANAMA

Various Parliamentarians To Travel To PRC, USSR [EXTRA 11 Feb] N 1
General Noriega Concludes Visit To France N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Presidency Minister Meets With C.A. Presidents P 1
Foreign Minister Discusses Peace Proposal [Tegucigalpa] P 1

EL SALVADOR

FDR Communique Denies FMLN Part in Massacre P 2
Venceremos Reports Honduran Aerial Bombings P 4
FMLN Announces Mining Planned for Morazan P 4
FMLN Guerrillas Dynamite Supply Train P 5
ARENA's D'Aubuisson Praises Business Strike P 5

GUATEMALA

Minister Announces Tripartite Meeting on Belize P 6
Visiting UK Official on Talks [EL GRAFICO 11 Feb] P 6
Army Charges Rebels Obstruct Dialogue P 7

HONDURAS

Army Denies Buying Weapons for 'Contras' [AFP] P 8

NICARAGUA

Gen H. Ortega Writes on National Defense [BARRICADA 11 Feb] P 9
Ortega Sends Greetings to Iran's Khamene'i [BARRICADA 11 Feb] P 10
Businessmen Support Arias Peace Initiative [San Jose] P 11
MISURASATA Outlines Alleged Sandinist Abuses [AFP] P 11
IPU Secretary General Arrives on 3-Day Visit P 12
Cruz Resignation From UNO Not Confirmed [EFE] P 13
TPA Reveals Charges Against 3 Individuals P 14
Comparison of State of Emergency Decree P 15
Briefs: Fuel Shortage, Flights Suspended; FRG Donation; Canadian Donation Received P 15

CUBA

Shultz Urges Continued U.S. Support of Contras Q 1
U.S., Honduran Forces Conduct Military Exercises Q 1
Angolan Cooperation Talks Conclude 12 February Q 1
Central Committee Addresses Frelimo on Anniversary [Maputo] Q 2
Sugar Mills To Close Over Excessive Fuel Use Q 2
ICRT President Urges Efficient Radio Programming Q 3
Youth Contingent Works in Guantanamo Mountains Q 3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mining President Accuses Official of 'Meddling' R 1
Briefs: Airline Suspends Flights to U.S. R 1

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Denies Knowledge of Nicaraguan Plan S 1

ST LUCIA

Officials Cite U.S. 'Lack of Cooperation' in Probe S 1
Formal Protest Expected [EFE] S 2

GUYANA

CARICOM Trade Ministers Begin Meeting 12 Feb T 1
Briefs: Rice Export Earnings; New Envoy From Peru T 1

SURINAME

Reportage Continues on Ministers' Resignation U 1
Officials Named, Reasons Sought [AFP] U 1
Herrenberg Cites Problems U 1
Heidweiller 'Explains' Move [AFP] U 2
Bouterse Announces New Offensive Against Rebels [AFP] U 3
National Army Uses Weapons on Villages [Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 9 Feb] U 3

FURTHER ON EEC-C.A.-CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

Joint Commission Appointed

PA121652 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] A joint commission has been appointed to approve statutes for European-Central American cooperation as the result of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the EEC, Central America, and Contadora Group. The joint commission will meet in the next 3 months to establish the criteria for cooperation, approve the statutes and work plan for the commission's first year of operation, and then receive the benefits.

Part of the communique or joint economic declaration was reported by the ministers, who said that the growth of the world's economy, especially in the industrialized countries, has continued. However, there is a significant difference among the growth rates of the various countries, particularly in Central America.

The economic treaty agreed on last night expresses the EEC's plans to intensify support to the regional integration process by assigning priority status to the regions technical and financial support. The EEC will also analyze the requests for aid for the election of the Central American parliament, which is destined to be a fundamental institutional accomplishment.

Among the results of the EEC, Contadora, and Central American ministers' meeting is that the political statement notes that the ministers firmly believe political dialogue will contribute to the Central American peace efforts. Regarding dialogue in the search for peace, the foreign ministers stated during meetings that the Contadora Group needs support and encouragement to find a negotiated, regional, overall, and conciliatory solution that should have the appropriate adequate mechanisms for control and verification in order to end the region's violence and instability.

At the end of the joint declaration, the foreign ministers also stated that respect for international law, human rights, social justice, and economic development should be promoted in Central America, especially individual freedom for true conciliatory coexistence among the nations.

Another result of the 2 days of meetings is the release of two joint declarations signed by the participating ministers. One of the declarations was of political nature, the second of an economic nature.

In the political declaration, those participating in this third meeting of the Contadora Group, EEC, and Central American ministers reaffirmed the Luxembourg commitment to insitutionalize and increase political dialogue through annual meetings, according to the principles established in the 1984 San Jose Declaration.

The foreign ministers' statement reflects their belief that political dialogue will contribute to the efforts of the Central American countries, with the support and encouragement of the Contadora Group, to find a negotiated, regional, overall, and conciliatory solution -- accompanied by the adequate mechanisms for verification and control in order to end violence and instability in the region and promote respect for international law, social justice, economic development, and individual rights.

Deputy Jose Garcia Bauer said he believes that nothing good can be expected from the meeting because it has been held under pressures from the U.S. State Department.

Garcia Bauer said that he does not have much hope about a change in the behavior of the financial institutions or that Guatemala will have the opportunity to obtain better credit conditions because finances have no fatherland and speculators are everywhere crouched behind the so-called financial institutions for development.

D'Escoto Proposes Treaty

PA122200 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Nicaragua, through its Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, proposed to its Central American, European, and Contadora Group colleagues who gathered at the 3d conference of foreign ministers, the "immediate and unconditional" signing of a treaty to maintain peace and security in the region.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister made this proposal in a speech during one of the technical meetings held within the framework of the conference.

This "general treaty on the preservation of peace and security and on the relations of friendship and cooperation among the Central American republics" will include the withdrawal of any foreign presence in the area, the reduction of arms, the establishment of border controls, and verification and control mechanisms.

D'Escoto said this treaty would first have to be "fine tuned, updated, and changed" in the areas in which the Contadora Group has made progress in favor of Central American peace.

D'Escoto complemented his proposal with remarks against what he described as the "interventionist policy" of the U.S. Government. He repeated his government's accusations against the United States, saying it is "primarily to blame for the Central American crisis."

Madrigal Rejects Proposal

PA122000 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto yesterday accused the Nicaraguan Government of being the cause of the Central American conflict. He also rejected Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's proposal for the signing of a treaty "for peace and security in the region."

"It is an old Nicaraguan proposal," he said, "but Costa Rica's position is firm and definite in support of the 21-point document prepared by the Contadora Group."

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto stated this during a news conference with journalists covering the third conference of foreign ministers of the EEC, Central America, and Contadora Group.

The Costa Rican foreign minister also criticized the Nicaraguan Government's system, and suggested that it is not authentically democratic. "Nicaragua does not conform to the democratic principles that it claims to practice," he stressed.

Although he did not state whether he was referring to the proposal Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez made to his Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran counterparts, the foreign minister said the talks among the presidents will address such topics as human rights, pluralism, and other subjects dealing with democracy.

"They are basic principles that must prevail in all the Central American countries in order to start from firm bases in the search for peace," he added.

Panamanian Minister Makes Proposal

PA122210 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0330 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Early this evening, a Foreign Ministry source told our station that [Panamanian] Foreign Minister Abadia Arias today invited the Central American governments to study his proposal for progressive peace in the region, a plan that somewhat replaces the efforts of the Contadora Group.

Spanish Minister's Comments

PA122310 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 2

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez said in his speech at the EEC-Central American conference: We cannot forsake Central America to unilateral decisions. We must contribute to expand its degree of autonomy, or if you wish, sovereignty.

The Spanish foreign minister said that the policy of future cooperation, for example, could be to begin general preferential treatment for regional products. He recalled that this region is not granted preferential treaties as is the case with other areas.

Collateral aid, which could lead to a greater opening, and imaginative formulas can also be studied so as not to be limited to the system of general preferential treatment.

Clearly, we must minimize the negative impact of the EEC's commercial policies and maximize the region's economic possibilities.

We must be aware of the limitations on EEC resources. However, the European Parliament issued a declaration on 22 January 1987 calling for an increase of aid.

Foreign Minister Fernandez-Ordonez later noted that another way to help the region is through investment. The purpose is to expand exports and to provide technological assistance to Central America.

The current political climate is clearly not the most conducive to investments, but positive action is needed.

He recalled that the European Parliament asked the European Investment Bank to keep investments in Central America in mind. I also want to say that the Spanish Government is studying participation in the Central American Bank.

From a political viewpoint, I want to comment on three major points. First, the validity of the EEC-Central American dialogue. Second, the validity of Contadora. Third, Central America's responsibility.

Foreign Minister Fernandez-Ordonez said that the dialogue between Europe and Central America must be institutionalized, and that the dialogue must have its own validity and particular objectives.

He also commented on the Central American crisis. Fernandez-Ordonez feels that two views are at odds: "As long as there is no peace, there will not be economic growth or political stability. Let us seek peace and the other elements will follow."

It is true that there is another view that was not heard that afternoon. "As long as there is no political stability and democracy, there will be neither economic growth nor peace."

These views are valid. Contadora's philosophy is all-encompassing. It seeks a solution to the conflict, and this is a good idea.

What is at the bottom of this idea? First, the preeminence of law over strength, something which is clear. Second, the preeminence of dialogue over confrontation. Third, the preeminence of democracy over nondemocracy.

D'Escoto Evaluates Meeting

PA130035 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] The intraregional mixed commission (EEC-Central America) might put into practice by April at the very latest a mutual cooperation agreement, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto stated as he analyzed the results of the meeting between the EEC and Central America held in Guatemala.

At the meeting Costa Rica ratified the Luxembourg Agreement and insisted on the need to give more importance to the Caraballeda Declaration than to the document of goals "that has been manipulated by the United States, and mostly by Costa Rica," D'Escoto stated.

"I think Contadora has done well as a result of this meeting, and the whole world is convinced that from the beginning of the peacemaking efforts, the United States has been the main enemy of that Latin American option. Many foreign ministers attending the meeting said they were surprised at the stubborness of Costa Rica, because when all of us had reached an agreement, the dogmatic and inflexible attitude of the Costa Rican foreign minister prevented us from making progress," D'Escoto said.

He added that many foreign ministers have also expressed their concern over the meeting of the Tegucigalpa Bloc next Saturday in San Jose, because -- according to what they said -- the meeting is a serious threat to peace in Central America and constitute an attempt against the Contadora efforts, against the spirit of Esquipulas, and what was agreed upon in Europe and Central America.

D'Escoto warned that although the U.S. maneuver of preventing the complete participation of the European foreign ministers in the meeting did not yield results, EEC Chairman Leo Tindemans said he supported the Latin American option -- which has been so widely opposed and attacked by the United States -- because there is no reason why they should all have the same opinion. [sentence as published]

"I a think it was noticeable that the participants appreciated Nicaragua, even more so then during the previous meetings, because nobody was asking us questions. Everyone clearly understands what our situation is. People are understanding better all the time what is going on in Nicaragua, and people are liking it more and supporting this marvelous Sandinist people's revolution," Foreign Minister D'Escoto stated.

When asked how he could explain "the harsh blows" inflicted by the United States against Nicaragua, Foreign Minister D'Escoto said the only thing Nicaragua is aware of is that the Reagan administration is preparing greater military actions.

"I cannot understand how these blows will be dealt, and if they are going to involve U.S. personnel, or if they will use planes or ships that are in Nicaraguan waters to launch air raids. What we do know is that they confirmed that they will not give up their policy. On the contrary, they will increase their attacks against our country," he emphasized.

SELA CONCERNED OVER FALKLANDS, CENTRAL AMERICA

PY101431 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Lima, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Sebastian Alegrett, secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), said today here that the organization is concerned over the UK's unilateral decision to establish a fishing exclusion zone around the Malvinas Island which creates a dangerous atmosphere between the country and Argentina.

The high-ranking official, who arrived in Lima to attend the meeting of the Council of SELA, set for 9 and 10 February, added that in view of this situation the organization is ready to provide whatever cooperation possible to Argentina.

Alegrett warned however, that the matter should be handled by Argentina alone, taking the maximum advantage of all international forums. Meanwhile SELA will remain ready to play an important role and prevent any conflict in the area.

Regarding the Central American situation, Alegrett said that the next meeting of the foreign ministers of the EEC, Central America and Contadora Group, to be held in Guatemala on 9 and 10 February, will help to find the road to peace in the region. Alegrett added that the governments of those countries are required to cooperate significantly with this effort. He emphasized that SELA will continue to make every effort possible to provide the support needed to restore peace to this troubled area.

The Venezuelan ambassador said that the subregional organization continues to be vital to help to pull the area out of its underdevelopment. He arrived in Lima just as the new protocol modifying the Cartagena Agreement became ready for approval and signing. Alegrett said that trade is the critical part of the subregional organization, and for that reason, the new protocol should include special channels to strengthen this essential aspect of the socioeconomic development of the subregion.

The high-ranking official will participate in Lima in a meeting of the Council of SELA set for 9 and 10 February at which the Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner will submit formulas and proposals to strengthen and invigorate cooperation among Latin American countries.

JAPANESE TRAWLER SEIZED OUTSIDE EXCLUSION ZONE

PY131428 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1356 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Feb (DYN) -- The Argentine Defense Ministry officially reported at noon today that a trawler flying the Japanese flag called the Soichi Maru [name as received] was captured in the South Atlantic inside Argentine territorial waters while fishing illegally. The ship attempted to escape upon being discovered.

Faustino Altamirano, the official Defense Ministry spokesman, stated that the ship was discovered while fishing at 42 degrees south latitude and 58 degrees west longitude, 196 miles off the Argentine shore off Puerto Madryn, an area completely outside and far to the north of the fishing protection zone Great Britain unilaterally established around the Malvinas Islands.

According to the latitude and longitude mentioned in the official report the incident occurred almost 900 km north of the northernmost point of the so-called "exclusion zone" around the Malvinas archipelago.

Initial reports said that the Japanese trawler had been caught off Puerto Deseado where surveillance related to the Malvinas Islands is concentrated, but later officials released the precise location of the seizure.

The Defense Ministry stated that the trawler attempted to escape from the Argentine Coast Guard vessel by fleeing toward international waters but it was followed and captured.

The spokesman indicated that "the captain of the trawler admitted his fault. The Soichi Maru contained 50 tons of frozen squid and 5 more tons were being processed.

The ship is being escorted to Puerto Madryn where the cargo will be confiscated and the owner fined.

COLONEL ARRESTED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT REMARKS

PY120221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2255 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpt] An authoritative Air Force source has said that Colonel Luis Estrella, retired, was sentenced today to 20-days confinement for saying yesterday in Cordoba that the national government is "entirely Marxist." Col Estrella's remarks caused a "very bad impression" among the Air Force General Staff. The source added that the comments show Estrella's "sectarian and biased view" of the country's situation. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

FINLAND, JAMAICA APPROVE AMBASSADORS -- Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (TELAM) -- Finland and Jamaica have approved the appointment of Nereo Ignacio Melo Ferrer and Paulino Musacchio as ambassadors to Finland and Jamaica, respectively. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2213 GMT 30 Jan 87 PY]

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR APPROVED -- Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has approved the appointment of Fernando Salazar Navarrete as Costa Rican ambassador to Argentina. Salazir Navarrete will replace Roberto Morales Valle. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1607 GMT 6 Feb 87 PY]

OIL WORKERS END STRIKE, AGREEMENT REACHED

PY130112 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Excerpt] We have a last-minute report. We must inform you that the oil workers problem has been resolved. As a result of a meeting that was held today at the Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry, oil union leaders and government authorities have reached an agreement and the labor conflict, which has lasted approximately 4 days, has been resolved.

Here is a report by Mabel Castillo:

[Begin Castillo recording] Thank you and good evening La Red Panamericana audience.

Yes, the oil workers problem has been resolved which means that the oil workers strike has ended. Therefore, activities in the oil sector will be completely normalized as of tomorrow, according to statements by oil union leader Pedro Garcia. [Words indistinct] while YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] has accepted the demands that were made.

The government and YPFB workers will sign the respective agreement tomorrow. [passage omitted] [end recording]

UMOPAR CONFISCATES COCAINE, ARRESTS 2

PY121133 Paris AFP in Spanish 1417 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] La Paz, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The DNSP (National Directorate for Controlling Dangerous Substances) reported here today that the Bolivian special antinarcotics forces have confiscated 659 kg of cocaine and arrested two people in an operation in Chapare, Cochabamba, which is in the center region of the country.

The report added that the two people may be members of an important drug trafficking ring operating in Bolivia, and that through their arrest more information may be obtained.

Mobile Units for Rural Areas, (UMOPAR), which are also known as the Leopards, also confiscated $60,000, according to the report. The DNSP added that operations against drug trafficking are regularly carried out in those regions where it is believed the drug is produced, among which are Chapare, Los Yungas, Santa Cruz and and Beni regions.

NAVY PROHIBITS MINERS FROM OCCUPYING TOWN

PY110053 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] La Paz, 9 Feb (AFP) -- An official report released in La Paz today revealed that nearly 300 barges equipped for gold mining, with crews of 6 Brazilians each, a few days ago tried to occupy the Bolivian town of Araras, on the border with Brazil. The attempt was frustrated by Navy forces.

The report notes that although gold exploitation in Araras began in 1970, the gold fever, which caused an influx of Bolivians and Brazilians, began in 1985. In view of this influx, requests increased for the Bolivian Government to reinforce the military presence in the area in order to stop those raids.

BANK PRESIDENT INSTALLED, 2 DIRECTORS RESIGN

PY121414 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] New Central Bank President Francisco Gros was installed at the Finance Ministry yesterday. During the ceremony, Gros criticized the high interest rate, saying they harm the investment process vital to overcome the country's current difficulties.

Finance Minister Dilson Funaro said there have been no investments in the country in the last 4 years. Funaro added that we cannot allow the irrationality of certain sectors to negatively affect other sectors, thus endangering the growth of the country.

Bankers think the replacement of the Central Bank president will prompt changes in the monetary policy. Antonio de Padua Rocha Diniz, president of the Brazilian Federation of Bank Associations, shares this opinion. [passage omitted]

Businessmen think the replacement of the Central Bank president will bring relief to the sector. Albano Franco, president of the National Confederation of Industries, said this replacement will assure businessmen that the interest rates will be reduced. [passage omitted]

In a simple ceremony at the Central Bank offices, former President Fernao Bracher will hand the presidency to Francisco Gros. Banking area director Persio Arida, and Public Debt Director Alquimar Rocha have also tendered their negotiations. Persio Arida, who is one of the authors of the Cruzado Plan, said he is resigning as an expression of his support for the policy adopted by former Central Bank President Fernao Bracher.

Funaro on Cruzado Plan

PY121759 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] In a short speech during the ceremony installing the new Central Bank president, Minister Dilson Funaro admitted, for the first time, that the Cruzado Plan is finished when he referred to it as a program that lasted several months. Funaro also recognized that the inflation rate in January and February will be high as a result of price realignments. He added, without going into detail, that the government will adopt several measures to stabilize the economy.

ENGINEER EYES MISSILE DEVELOPMENT IN INVENTION

PY121345 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Feb 87 p 49

[By Jorge Sappia]

[Text] A missile immune to interference from enemy electronic defense systems would certainly interest military strategists of any country, particularly if its invulnerability is based on minute trajectory guiding silicon chips buried in the heart of a microcomputer in the missile's nose. The interest is indeed so great that in 1986 alone, the Pentagon, which centralizes the activities of national security and military strategy of the U.S. Government, spent nearly $150 million on research into developing software (programs) for intelligence missiles, a deadly byproduct of the fifth generation of computers, known as "intelligent computers."

The Japanese, who are equally engaged in the development of a supercomputer capable of processing 10 billion operations per second, have spent many millions of dollars since 1982 on a project called "High Velocity," which is being coordinated by the Institute of New Computer Technology (ICOT). In spite of the money spent by the Americans and the Japanese on the project, neither one has succeeded in developing a machine capable of working at the required speed without melting the circuits handling the electrical impulses that simulate human thought and enable the machine to "talk" in human language with their designers. The two countries are even behind in defining the kind of technological development necessary for the project to succeed. In other words, the way they plan to develop a machine capable of thought, as the problem was described by the U.S. Congressional Committee (OTA) [expansion unknown], who are in charge of evaluating technological development.

According to mathematician and engineer Wagner Warneck Martins, the key to overcome the technological barriers is already available and he has called it ESCAO (Engineering Optimized Automatic Control System), written with the Portuguese cedilla "to identify its origin." He does not, however, have the means or technical resources of the Americans or the Japanese to prove that he has overcome the so-called Von Neumann "bottleneck." His discovery means that he has been able to break the physical constriction that limits the processing capacity and speed of conventional computers designed on the basis of ideas developed in the 1940's by the scientist John Von Neumann.

Martins claims that the microcomputer of the ESCAO generation, which he has invented, if applied to a missile will prevent the enemy from changing its programmed trajectory thus diverting it from its target, because its internal memory is capable of processing information instantaneously, in "real time," and not in irregular, synchronous, slow and measured manner as the Von Neumann machines do. It is precisly during the intervals between signals, controlled by the clock that synchronizes the conventional computer operation, that the enemy could infiltrate and modify the programmed instructions by radio, thus changing the original trajectory of the missile. This "clock" hinders the improvement of computer processing velocity, which is still limited to the billionth of a second in research supercomputers.

Wagner Waneck Martins, 63, and father of seven children, retired this year from the position of professor of the Electrical Engineer Department of the Polytechnical School of the USP [Sao Paulo University]. He has studied mathematics since he was 20. For the last 4 years he has immersed himself in the study of philosophy, linguistics, and systems/engineering to reappear with this new concept of computer programming and design. Martins searched for inspiration in nature, "in the way the human brain works," and reached the conclusion that men "do not need a microprocessor to reason instantly."

Martins' thesis makes it possible to eliminate from the computer the section known as the microprocessor, which performs the processing operation, arithmetic, and control units. The microprocessor, or central processing unit, works as a "general" processing the flow of each electrical impulse (information) between the computer input, the memory, where the "meaning" of the information is filed, and the computer output. With the ESCAO system, he says, the microprocessor will, at the most, play the secondary role of a "sergeant," assisting one, or several, low cost "eprom" memory chips, which already contain microengraved software (programs) with instructions in Boolean algebra. "Each function has a specific eprom, and various eproms are coordinated for simultaneous processing of diverse functions," Martins says. According to him, this technique would eliminate the data waiting to be routed to the proper places by the microprocessor, as it happens with the Von Neumann machine. With the ESCAO, time ceases to be a problem.

The technique of recording instruction in the "eprom" memory, developed by Waneck Martins, uses the technical language and Broolean arithmetic utilized in microprogramming (firmware) to tansform data from human language into "sequence of bits" -- the zeroes and ones the computer understands -- which is applied to an algorithm capable of solving the problem proposed in the form of numbers. These "sequences of bits" are reconverted into human languange using the same process. A conventional computer equipped with an Automated Rational Structured Program (PERA) is transformed into a "thinking machine," Waneck Martins asserts. He has the conviction that he has found the formula by which man can interact in a natural and direct fashion with a computer, and to provide Brazil with the tool that neither the Americans, nor the Japanese have been able to build.

Waneck Martins' ideas were tested in the railway signal control circuits of FEPASA [Sao Paulo Railroad, Inc.], an area in which he has worked for 30 years, and in the development of the first intelligent software called "Indian Baby," and which permits metamorphosis of a conventional computer into an "intelligent computer that does not need to be guided." Martins could not go any further. He could not even travel to Japan 2 years ago to demonstrate his theory because no university, government, or military research institution showed interest in his ideas. Although he has discussed them in academic circles and published them in newspapers and magazines, Waneck Martins has not yet found anyone interested enough to discuss with him, in depth, the technical feasibility of transforming ESCAO into the forerunner of intelligent computers. Martins feels that the research institutions would pretend to be deaf before discussing the startling thesis with "someone who does not belong to the club. I am not complaining, but I am criticizing it a bit," he says.

PCB SAYS CHAIRMAN UNDERWENT SURGERY IN MOSCOW

PY112126 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 87 p 4 a

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- The PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] National Directorate yesterday released a communique in Rio de Janeiro, stating that on 27 January, Giocondo Dias, the chairman of the PCB National Executive Committee, underwent surgery in Moscow. According to the PCB directorate, Dias, who has been in Moscow since 6 January, "suddenly experienced a deterioration in his condition and underwent delicate surgery."

Yesterday at 1900, Hercules Correa, who is charged with trade union affairs at the PCB National Directorate, said that he was unaware of the type of surgery Dias underwent. Nevertheless, Correa stated it was probably related to Dias' diabetes. According to Correa, the PCP president went to the USSR to consult a trustworthy physician.

The PCP communique adds that Dias' convalescence is "satisfactory" and that he will be able to return to Brazil within 60 days "although his condition must be watched."

POLL SHOWS 43 PERCENT NOT TO VOTE FOR PINOCHET

PY121244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Santiago, 11 Feb (EFE) -- Forty-three percent of the Santiago inhabitants would vote against General Augusto Pinochet in a plebiscite proposing him as a single candidate for a new presidential term.

This figure is the result of a survey conducted by the enterprise "Diagnos Limited," which specializes in conducting polls on public opinion, from 21 to 23 January 1987.

According to reports by the enterprise, the survey, which probes the main trends in public opinion on the Chilean political situation, encompassed a total of 3,084,586 people over 18 years of age, who are living in Santiago and the Santiago suburbs.

The sample, some 487 cases, was picked at random from different social stratas and arranged in a disproportionate manner which, according to the enterprise, gives it a maximum margin of error of 4.5 percent and 95 percent reliability. According to the opinions of the people polled, 13.1 percent of the people will vote for Pinochet while 25.3 percent of the people will not vote.

According to the 1980 constitution, in 1989 the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros director general must propose to the country the name of the person who will succeed Gen Pinochet in the presidency. The proposal must be ratified by the citizenry.

The provisions do not ban the reelection of the incumbent, and state that if the citizenry does not approve the proposal subjected to a plebiscite, then the current presidential term will be extended for 1 year.

THREE BOMBS EXPLODE IN SANTIAGO; NO CASUALTIES

PY121750 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Three bombs exploded during the last few hours in the capital. There were no casualties, and only minor damage. The first explosion occurred on (Fernando Salvano) Street at the intersection of (Jose Josiel Prieto) Street in the San Miguel district.,

The bomb contained 900 grams of dynamite and caused some damage to the base of an electricity pole. As the police arrived the people responsible for the explosion were escaping, leaving behind a yellow Mitsubishi, license plate No CS-1493. Carabineros fired at the individuals as they escaped. Inside the vehicle, the police found an identity card belonging to Victor Hugo Sifuentes Alarcon, who later reported to the police that his car had been stolen in the Clara Estrella neighborhood of La Cisterna district.

The other bomb exploded near an electricity pole on (Ramon Trelles) Avenue at the corner of Cuatro de Alamo Street in the Maipu district. The 500-gram bomb damaged the street light control box.

The third bomb exploded on Las Acacias Street in front of house No 916 in the Maipu district. The 300-gram plastic bomb exploded at the base of a water faucet, destroying the faucet.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES RETURN OF 390 EXILES

PY130107 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] The government today allowed 390 exiles to enter the country. This announcement was made at La Moneda Palace by Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. The interior minister made it clear that since the president ordered the study of this measure on 31 December, a total of 1,008 exiles have returned to the country.

[Begin Garcia recording] According to the announcement made last week and in keeping with [words indistinct] that we are putting [word indistinct] concerning the [words indistinct], I can tell you that a ban prohibiting the return of 390 people has now been lifted. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Minister Ricardo Garcia pointed out that allowing these people to return shows the government's intention to meet the established deadlines and to end the exile problem.

[Begin Garcia recording] As we have said on other occasions, this is what is expected of us; it is something on which we are concentrating. You know that [words indistinct] because of the lists that were being released, because, the list I am releasing today again demonstrates that we are really working on these cases. [end recording]

The interior minister said that the commission studying these cases will continue to work as fast as possible in order to meet the deadlines set by the president of the Republic.

PS NUNEZ FACTION REJECTS NEW POLITICAL LAWS

PY120158 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Feb 87 p C 5

[Text] The Chilean Socialist Party [PS] (Nunez faction) has harshly criticized the voting registration law and the political parties law. It has also criticized the unity of center-right parties and expressed support for "the Group of 13." These are some of the main resolutions adopted at the most recent meeting of the Central Committee of the PS-Nunez faction late last week.

During the meeting, PS Secretary General Ricardo Nunez delivered a report on the recent changes in the nation's political scene; the party was informed about the different proposals of other opposition groups, and it made an exhaustive study of the political laws.

Regarding the voting registration law and the political parties law, the PS-Nunez faction states that "it is the unanimous belief of Chilean socialism that these laws, which have been imposed on the people, are part of a complex and obvious plan to legitimize the Pinochet regime with the intention of prolonging the painful drama the country is experiencing.

Regarding the unity of the MUN [National Union Movement], the UDI [Independent Democratic Union], and the FNT [National Labor Front], the PS-Nunez faction states that that this is a political force "that falls within the framework of the regime, and it was established to support the so-called 'main achievements of the Pinochet government.'"

It adds that "by adhering to this operation Mr Andres Allamand and the other MUN leaders have placed themselves outside the National Accord [AN] that they signed in October 1985. This politically irresponsible behavior shows that these political leaders lack democratic tradition." Nevertheless, the PS praised "the attitude of the rightist sectors that have rejected this proposal."

The PS Nunez faction also reasserted its intention to strengthen "the Group of 13 by making proper proposals in conjunction with other political organizations, in order to overcome the difficulties it is presently confronting and to promote its leading role in restoring democracy in Chile."

It also supports the idea of establishing a sole central workers organization and praised "the efforts to reorganize the Civic Assembly."

Regarding social mobilization, the PS Nunez faction reasserts its commitment "to promote and participate in the many forms of social protest against the regime," because it says "this is the most effective and legitimate tool the people have against their oppressors."

It adds that "the campaign for free elections" that will be promoted by the opposition "will be a formidable tool of social mobilization" with which to "demand the establishment of a proper atmosphere that unequivocally reflects the people's will."

BRIEFS

NEW CARDOEN MILITARY VEHICLE -- Santiago, 21 Jan (AFP) -- The manager of Chilean Cardoen Military Industries has said that the firm has started production of a general purpose vehicle suitable for use in sand, snow, rocky terrain, marshes, swamps, streams, and the ocean. The vehicle will cost $150,000. Cardoen will use the license of the Swedish company Hagglunds, which designed the original model. The Chilean version of the amphibious vehicle will be called BY 206, and it will be capable of transporting 2,000 kg and 17 people. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0608 GMT 22 Jan 87 PY]

SUBMARINE FORCE COMMANDER -- Talcahuano -- Second Naval Zone Commander Rear Admiral Eduardo Alvayay Fuentes has installed Captain Jorge Ardiles Rojas as the new Submarine Force commander. Ardiles Rojas is replacing Rear Admiral Ricardo Kompatzki Contreras. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Feb 87 p C5 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS -- Santiago, 21 Jan (EFE)-- The Economy Department of the University of Chile today released a report saying that unemployment in Santiago reached 13.9 percent during September 1986. This is the lowest rate in the last 4 years, but it is higher than that of 1980 and 1981. Between 1985 and 1986 the population increased by 1.6 percent, the labor force by 2.5 percent, and the number of employed people by 2.5 percent. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1258 GMT 21 Jan 87 PY]

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- In 1986, the Chilean trade balance reached a surplus of $1,079,400,000. Imports totaled $3,125,500,000 and exports totaled $4,204,900,000. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Feb 87 pp B1, 16 PY]

NIERA LEAVES FOR BOLIVIA, VIEWS CARTAGENA

PA100441 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Xavier Neira Menendez, minister of industry, commerce, integration, and fisheries traveled to La Paz, Bolivia today with the purpose of defining the position to be adopted by the two countries at the upcoming meeting of the Cartagena Consensus Commission.

It was also learned that Minister Neira will deliver to Bolivan President Victor Paz Estenssoro a note from his Ecuadoran counterpart Leon Febres Cordero, regarding the new line that will be followed by the Andean integrationist process, as well as its economic repercussions.

In addition, Neira Menendez will contact his Bolivian counterpart to define a strategy and a joint position, as the two countries have been given preferential treatment within the Andean Pact, as they are considered less-developed countries.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Minister Neira Menendez said today his government agrees with Bolivia on the need to substantially modify Article 24 of the Cartagena Consensus to facilitate the entrance of foreign capital into the two countries.

Neira Menendez made that statement as he was leaving the Government Palace, after delivering to Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro a letter sent by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY WILL PAY DEBT

PA111923 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Finance and Credit Minister Domingo Cordovez has said Ecuador will pay its foreign debt commitments within its capabilities and without making internal sacrifices, and will try to achieve a higher economic growth this year than in 1986.

Cordovez added that the government is totally aware Ecuador's indebtedness must be handled carefully. Therefore, in the foreign debt negotiations with banks, Ecuador will seek the best terms, Cordovez said.

Cordovez said the idea is to achieve economic stability in the long run, so trust in the country's development is ensured.

Cordovez also said that the government has analyzed the possibilities of paying the foreign debt in terms of the availability of resources generated by public sector exports.

We hope the administrative committee of the Paris Club will agree with this position, Cordovez said.

FOREIGN MINISTER SALDIVAR DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS

PY130029 Asuncion Red Privada de Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Impromptu news conference with Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar after protocol ceremony at the Foreign Ministry building in Asuncion on 12 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Saldivar] The [U.S. Government protest] note has not arrived yet.

[Reporter] So it has not arrived yet?

[Saldivar] No, it has not.

[Reporter] Can you inform us as to any recent developments?

[Saldivar] It will certainly arrive. However, it is a normal proceeding; therefore, it should not be given that much significance.

[Reporter] What are the usual proceedings followed in situations of this nature?

[Saldivar] We will carry out the pertinent investigations and inquiries. The pertinent Paraguayan organizations will supply us with information so we have first-hand information on the issue.

[Reporter] Sir, there are persistent reports stating that the Paraguayan Government will submit its apologies [to the U.S. Government] in view of the incident -- well, as a result of the incident.

[Saldivar] Neither the Paraguayan Government nor the Foreign Ministry has carried out any studies, or made a final decision or determination in this regard.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the issue will be under investigation?

[Saldivar] We have to carry out an investigation not in the sense of investigating a crime, but we have to find out what occurred.

[Reporter] When will we have some news on this?

[Saldivar] Next week.

[Reporter] Only by next week?

[Saldivar] There is no hurry. It is an issue that does not call for special treatment. Our country maintains diplomatic relations with the United States, and these things are common between countries that have close diplomatic relations, as is the case of Paraguay and the United States.

MINISTER QUESTIONED ON GOVERNMENT, ARMY RELATIONS

PY130148 Asuncion Red Privada de Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Interview with Defense Minister General German Martinez by reporter Rafael Trinidad and unidentified reporter on 12 February; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] I have expressed my comrades' desire for unity in the Colorado Party and for unity with the government and the Armed Forces. It is simply a desire.

[Trinidad] The opposition in particular has considered this attitude as a sort of pressure on the Colorado Party Executive Board on the part of the Armed Forces...

[Martinez, interrupting] That is their own interpretation. Everyone sees things the way he wants. I expressed my own desire and that of my comrades. The government, the Armed Forces, and the Colorado Party are on the same side. We identify with the Colorado Party.

[Trinidad] What do the Armed Forces think of the Colorado Party's current situation, which is, let us say, in turmoil, right?

[Martinez] No, I do not think the situation is like that. Every one has their own reasons for making statements, but I do not agree. It is a matter of opinion.

[Trinidad] Gen Martinez, in a word, do the government and the Armed Forces want a single [Colorado Party] ticket?

[Martinez] No, I did not say that. What I meant was that there should be unity. Let there be unity and respect. We respect the party's Executive Board, and this topic involves getting into details about the manner in which the country must be managed politically. The Executive Board has its own principles and regulations. I did not mention a ticket or the unification of ideas, but a desire for unity within the board, the Armed Forces, and the government.

[Trinidad] General, doesn't such an action entail a type of intervention into the affairs of the party board, which is a civilian body?

[Martinez] Who said that?

[Trinidad] No, I am merely asking you General, there isn't...

[Martinez, interrupting] I am a representative. I, as defense minister, hold a political and administrative post. I am a representative before the government and before the party Executive Board.

[Reporter] Excuse me, Mr Minister. The question refers to reports about whether this action could be regarded as an intervention in political matters by the Armed Forces.

[Martinez] Why? Everyone is free to express his own desires. I do not expect anyone to advocate disunity. I am advocating unity, a permanent unity, let us call it a trilogy, among the government, the Armed Forces, and the Colorado Party.

GARCIA TO CALL FOR SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

PY121423 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Lima, 11 Feb (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia announced today that he will call a special session of Congress to approve five important laws. He said that one of the laws will create special courts to fight terrorism and another to merge the three Armed Forces ministries into a single Defense Ministry.

Congress will be called to meet for 21 days from 23 February to 15 March. It will also debate a law that will double the sentences for public officials who commit crimes while holding public office.

The deputies and senators will also debate laws on the creation of autonomous administrative regions and the full legal recognition of peasant communities. These communities are organizations derived from the old Ayllus Incas who comprise more than 5 million people.

Congress concluded its regular sessions on 15 December 1986 and was not due to resume its activities until 1 April. Special sessions are called only to debate specific issues. This is the first time the Peruvian Congress will be called for a special session since the democratic regime was reestablished in 1980.

President Garcia told the press after a meeting with congressional members of his party, the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], that many terrorists are released not due to lack of evidence, but because of threats and blackmail they exert on the judges.

The special courts proposed by the government will hold confidential sessions and the names of the judges will not be published. Garcia said that common crimes, like crimes of passion, cannot be judged the same way as a deliberate crime (terrorism) against an entire nation.

He added that it is irrational to have a ministry for the Army, another for the Navy and another for the Air Force.

He also called for the prompt approval of a law against corruption by public officials, which was proposed by the president himself when he was inaugurated on 28 July 1986. He said a policeman who commits a crime or an official who accepts a bribe should get double the sentence a person who is not a member of the public administration would get.

He also indicated that it is necessary to approve the regionalization law to decentralize political and economic power that would give the people of each region greater participation in regional governments.

He added that it is also necessary to grant legal recognition to the peasant communities that were the original communities of the Peruvian Andes.

BARRANTES CHIDES 'DESTABILIZING' NATIONAL FORCES

PY121645 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish 1810 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] According to former Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, there are forces in the country interested not only in destabilizing the government, but also in annulling the efforts made by the democratic system now operating in the country.

With these remarks the former mayor broke the silence he has maintained since the announcement of the results of the recent elections for mayor of Lima.

Barrantes Lingan spoke to the members of the Foreign Press Association during a breakfast that lasted about 2 hours.

The principle leader of the United Left [IU] believes it will take some time to completely organize the IU, as far as the so-called small parties are concerned.

Barrantes also said that the recent terrorist acts have been perpetrated not only by the Shining Path, but also by other sectors, which must be identified.

Concerning the difficulties recently experienced in connection with the Glass of Milk campaign, he said that there are people interested in destablizing and bureaucratizing certain sectors, but, he said, these events demonstrate that there is more than mere interest.

INTERNATIONAL NET RESERVES LOWEST SINCE 1983

PY121711 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Lima, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Congressional sources today reported that Peruvian purchasing power abroad is creating concern because its International Net Reserves (RIN) fell below $900 million for the first time since 1983.

Under the current Social Democratic government of President Alan Garica the RIN reached its peak in March 1986, with $1.541 billion. Official Central Reserve Bank statistics today, revealed that the reserves have fallen to $896 million. This is the lowest level since 1983, congressional sources reported after the bicameral budget committee met with Central Bank officials, including president Leonel Figueroa.

Economic officials said that the loss of foreign currency is compensated by a number of government investments over the last 18 months in short-term projects of social importance. During 1986, this policy allowed the growth of the GDP by 9 percent and the strengthening of the purchasing power of Peruvians. However, independent economists believe that the drain of foreign currency can be explained by payments on the foreign debt, despite the fact that it has been limited to 10 percent of exports, and to a greater importation of food in the face of shortage of production and to satisfy demand.

The meeting between the congressional committee and Central Bank officials was held behind closed doors. The bankers think the situation is manageable. A Central Bank spokesman indicated that the investment in production has begun to give results with the growth of the GDP and that this will help the recovery of the foreign currency in the next few months.

A congressional spokesman said that the congressmen expressed their concern over the degree of deterioration of Peruvian reserves and over the eventual measures to stop their fall. There is also concern over the economic situation in the business sector.

Even though the Garcia administration in its first 1 and 1/2 years was able to get the economy off the dollar standard and to lower inflation from about 200 to 62.9 percent in 1986, it is believed that the future success of its economic recovery program will depend to a large extent to long-term private investments.

Private analysts think that because of its credibility and the current political situation the private investments may not be enough to support the hopes of the government.

EEC'S CHEYSSON TALKS WITH DE LA MADRID, PRESS

PA121757 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Report by Humberto Mares Navarro]

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid today met with Mr Claude Cheysson, the EEC's commissioner for North-South relations with whom he exchanged views for 1 hour on issues related to the foreign debt, the meeting in Guatemala, and a neighbor that Mexico has to the north.

After his meeting with the president of the Republic, Mr Claude Cheysson held a news conference, where he said that the U.S. budget deficit is having serious repercussions on many of the world's countries. Cheysson said that this deficit forces the United States to charge excessively high bank interest rates, and thus the U.S. economy absorbs foreign capital that should be channeled to the development of industries and services.

Cheysson added that this situation in turn forces many European countries to charge excessively high bank interest rates. As a result, investments are not making their way to industries, but to bank accounts. Claude Cheysson, former French foreign minister, also said that Latin American countries must become better acquainted with European markets to really learn which products can be placed there, and in which countries. The EEC's commissioner for North-South relations added that the Central American conflict should be solved through a political dialogue, not by means of a confrontation between the sides involved.

SOVIET OFFICIAL INVITES DE LA MADRID TO USSR

FL120407 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2018 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor G. Komplektov has asserted that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid may visit the Soviet Union before his term is over. During a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, the diplomat said the invitation made to the Mexican president was extended to Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and other Mexican legislators. Although he did not indicate the exact date of De la Madrid's visit to the USSR, he did not rule out the possibility it would take place within the next few months.

Regarding the Contadora group peace efforts, Komplektov urged the United States to support this group's efforts, since the Soviet Union has the political will to eliminate nuclear weapons and accepts the position held by Contadora and the Group of Six. [as received]

Regarding Mexico's foreign policy, he said it is of great importance and is appreciated by his country, because of its direct influence in Central American problems, which are basically socioeconomic in origin.

Finally, he added that he did not know the exact date in which Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Mexico but said it will be included in his tour to several Latin American countries.

VARIOUS PARLIAMENTARIANS TO TRAVEL TO PRC, USSR

PA112345 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] EXTRA has learned that 11 Panamanian parliamentarians, accompanied by their wives, will leave today on a tour of Communist China and the USSR.

Most of the delegates are UNADE [National Democratic Union] legislators: Luis Gomez, Ovidio Diaz, Gustavo Nelson Collado, Luis Navas, Hugo Giraud, Raul Montenegro, Virgilio Saenz, and Eben Chi Rodriguez. The opposition legislators are: Emiliano Aguilar, Justo Cortez and Raul Ossa. Alfredo Macharaviaya, vice president of the PRD (Democratic Revolutionary Party) is also included in the group. At the last moment, Dr Alfredo Oranges declined to participate in the mission for health reasons.

EXTRA was informed that although the costs are to be covered by the PRC Government and USSR Supreme Soviet, Ovidio Diaz authorized per diems for his colleagues.

The tour agenda includes a number of meetings with CPSU congress delegates, which will be held at the Kremlin. The subjects to be discussed are: awarding the peace prize to the countries trying to bring peace to Central America, the possible visit of Soviet congressmen to Panama, and coordinating the forthcoming World Parliament meeting.

It leaked out that the CPSU congress delegates might request the cooperation of their Panamanian colleagues in getting civil aeronautics officials to grant the Russian airline "Aeroflot" a permit to operate in Panama.

Another subject to be discussed is the possibility that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, might make a stopover in Panama at the end of this year, when he visits several Latin American countries.

GENERAL NORIEGA CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRANCE

PA121431 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, today concluded a working visit to France, where he met with President Francois Mitterrand this afternoon. During his talks with the French head of state, Noriega discussed bilateral issues and important aspects of the Central American region. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENCY MINISTER MEETS WITH C.A. PRESIDENTS

PA130352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Costa Rican Presidency Minister Rodrigo Arias Sanchez has said that the suggestions made by the presidents of Hondruas, Guatemala, and El Salvador have been included in the draft of the peace proposal presented by President Oscar Arias Sanchez. Minister Arias said that he was pleased with the results of his short visits to Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, during which he showed the document to Jose Azcona, Vinicio Cerezo, and Jose Napoleon Duarte. Arias Sanchez did not disclose what observations were made by the presidents; however, he did say that each country presented its own views.

Presidency Minister Rodrigo Arias said that he hopes that Sunday's meeting of the presidents of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica will result in an agreement that will be expressed in a final document. Rodrigo Arias reached this conclusion following his meetings with Jose Azcona, Vinicio Cerezo, and Jose Napoleon Duarte yesterday, during his trip to those countries.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez said that we must be optimistic and [words indistinct] possibility that Nicaragua will accept the peace proposal. Oscar Arias said that his peace proposal includes aspects mentioned by the Contadora Group and which were discussed at the Esquipulas meeting in May 1986. He also include aspects discussed during the OAS meeting in Guatemala. Arias reiterated that the document does not go against the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group and that on Sunday everyone will be able to see that many suggestions presented by the negotiating group have been included in his peace proposal.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PEACE PROPOSAL

PA122140 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Interview with Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto by Julio Armando Valdez 11 February; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Valdez] What did you talk about with President Azcona?

[Madrigal] We talked about the Central American problems in general. We are very much interested in inviting President Azcona to Costa Rica. I am sure he will go. I am here in Tegucigalpa accompanied by Costa Rican Presidency Minister Rodrigo Arias Sanchez. We have reiterated the invitation made by President Oscar Arias to President Azcona. He has accepted it very politely, and we are sure that on Sunday he will be in Costa Rica with his foreign minister.

[Valdez] How can you achieve peace if Nicaragua will not participate in this meeting?

[Madrigal] We will draw up a plan that will be presented to Nicaragua to see if results can be achieved. The plan has the spirit of the meeting that ended yesterday in Guatemala, and it certainly does not contradict Contadora.

[Valdez] Regarding the summit meeting to be held on Sunday in San Jose, Costa Rica with the participation of the presidents of the Central American countries except Nicaragua, it has been said that the absence of the Nicaraguan president will overshadow the meeting. What is your comment on this?

[Madrigal] We will talk about the concepts of the plan. We will examine it, and we will see how it can be drafted once the presidents examine it. As I have said, it is something that is being worked out. There are many ways to establish a dialogue that can be efficient and productive and that can contribute to the peace process.

[Valdez] How do European countries view this summit meeting?

[Madrigal] The European countries have reacted well to the meeting. I just toured Europe. I went to seven European countries, and they have reaced favorably to the meeting.

[Valdez] Was this peace proposal sent to President Azcona?

[Madrigal] President Azcona received a draft of the proposal. Of course, it is not a definite proposal because both Azcona and his foreign minister must review it. It is a proposal seeking a peace plan for Central America.

[Valdez] Why was Nicaragua not invited to the summit meeting?

[Madrigal] Nicaragua was not invited because we wanted to meet first with the presidents of the countries mostly identified with a democratic system. Of course, the purpose is to incorporate Nicaragua not the peace process in Central America.

[Valdez] Is the meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica a boycott of the Contadora peace process?

[Madrigal] If you say that it is because you have not seen the plan. Our plant ratifies the role of Contadora, and it is being drafted within the framework of the Contadora peace process.

[Valdez] Will the contras participate in the plan?

[Madrigal] We hope everyone participates for the benefit of peace and democracy in Central America.

EL SALVADOR

FDR COMMUNIQUE DENIES FMLN PART IN MASSACRE

PA121533 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Communique issued by the FDR Executive Committee in El Salvador on 10 February read by FDR member Gerardo Pena -- recorded]

[Text] Communique from the Salvadoran FDR.

The FDR informs the Salvadoran people and international public of the following:

1. At the end of January and the beginning of February, ample publicity was given in the national and international press, with various levels of sensationalism and manipulation, to the murder of six Salvadoran coffee harvesters on a San Vicente Department farm owned by the (Christiani) family, of which the ARENA secretary general is a member.

2. In this case, an attempt has been made to blame the action on the FMLN. It was even said that alleged querrillas had raped three of the murdered women and had left political leaflets at the site.

3. In this respect, the FMLN has publicly denied taking part in these actions and , moreover, we have received direct confirmation in this regard from FLMN leaders. Murder and torture have never been policies of either the FMLN or the FDR. On the contrary, hundreds of war prisoners have testified about the humane treatment they received when they were prisoners of the FMLN. This has been confirmed by several organizations, among them the International Red Cross.

4. The FMLN-FDR alliance is based on a political-social program that seeks to fulfill the aspirations of the majority of Salvadorans regarding a regime of justice, freedom, and absolute respect for human rights. If we had strayed from any of these principles in any way, the majority of the people we represent would have abandoned us.

5. We have been unofficially informed that an investigation conducted by the Legal Aid Office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric has found the published versions to be untrue and disputes the contention that the women were raped or that FMLN propaganda was found at the site. The Legal Aid Office report states that there is no evidence of FMLN participation in the action except by suppositions not substantiated by the victims' relatives.

6. In view of the above, these crimes can be attributed to acts perpetrated by common criminals or else to a new mode of state terrorism that the government is practicing selectively. This last hypothesis has a strong basis if we observe that the Salvadoran regime prefers to hold on to power by the use of terror and the systematic violation of human rights, and this generated repeated condemnation by national and international human rights organizations.

The Salvadoran case is presently again on the agenda of the meeting of the UN Committee on Human Rights that is taking place in Geneva. The Salvadoran foreign minister himself has visited several countries seeking less unfavorable treatment for his government. It is understandable, therefore, that the Salvadoran Government needs to divert attention and to distort facts that may possibly be of its own doing, as in the recent bombing of three villages in the northern San Miguel Department.

7. The FDR reiterates its total support for the values and the aspirations of peace, justice, and freedom of our struggling people. It condemns the murder of our countrymen and warns our people of the risk that such actions will continue as a new modality of the regime's psychologic warfare.

El Salvador, 10 February 1987, FDR Executive Committee

VENCEREMOS REPORTS HONDURAN AERIAL BOMBINGS

PA121550 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] [monitored in progress]... Honduran planes bombed Salvadoran territory in the area of Rancho Quemado, north of Morazan. These bombings may have caused casualties among the noncombatant inhabitants of the area.

We warn Yankee troops that in this land of the Farabundo Marti, Anastasio Aquino, and Pedro Castillo they will not be able to enjoy a camping holiday. Our mines do not understand technology or speak English; or mines simply explode. It will be a pleasure to see FMLN patriotic combatants annihilate the culprits of thousands of deaths in Vietnam and the supporters of the enemies' injustices.

The little soldiers of the 82d Division should recall that if they were nearly defeated in Grenada by a handful of [word indistinct] bricklayers, they will face the guerrilla army here in Morazan [passage indistinct].

FMLN ANNOUNCES MINING PLANNED FOR MORAZAN

PA122126 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] San Salvador (ACAN-EFE -- The Salvadoran guerrillas have announced they will mine combat areas in northern Morazan Department, near the border with Honduras, as a precaution against the military maneuvers in that country. The measure will be implemented in view of a possible incursion of U.S. troops participating in preparatory military maneuvers in La Paz Department, Honduras, according to the clandestine station Radio Venceremos.

The Salvadoran rebel radio station informed the FMLN fighters that the U.S. Army 82d Airborne Division, the same division that invaded the island of Grenada in October 1983, is currently holding maneuvers in Honduran territory. According to Radio Venceremos, the FMLN General Command called on all its units and on the people in general to be alert in view of the U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers in Honduran territory.

The FMLN call is directed to all its combat units in the country, especially those battalions from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, which the FMLN said must be alert in view of a possible incursion of Yankee troops into our fatherland.

More than 700 U.S. troops are on land and air patrol along with Honduran troops as part of the preparatory military maneuvers in La Paz Department, Honduras, which borders Morazan Department, Radio Venceremos said.

Radio Venceremos added that the military maneuvers between the 700 U.S. troops and Honduran troops a few kilometers from FMLN positions in Morazan Department are taking place within the framework of the unprecedented crisis Duarte's regime is experiencing.

The U.S. and Honduran troops have been holding the preparatory military maneuvers since last Monday. In this regard the FMLN guerrillas call on the people to be alert and to have a fighting spirit in view of the imperialist aggression, according to Radio Venceremos. Radio Venceremos also asked residents in northern Morazan to be attentive to any instructions given and to be prepared for possible traffic restrictions. To defeat the invader, the combat area will be massively mined. Other measures will also be used. The rebels also called on the church and humanitarian organizations to be on the watch for possible bombings in northern Morazan Department, where in the last 48 hours, Honduran planes bombed the area of Rancho Quemado.

FMLN GUERRILLAS DYNAMITE SUPPLY TRAIN

PA122332 San Salvador Canal Doce in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Report by Alfredo Villarreal]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran National Railway (FENADESAL) employees reported that FMLN guerrillas dynamited a train in the vicinity of the Lagunetas District, jurisdiction of Metapan, Santa Ana Department. No casualties were reported but there were heavy material losses as the train was carrying more than 3,000 bags of cement. [passage omitted]

The attack has been confirmed -- according to reports -- by the broadcasts of the official rebel radio, Radio Venceremos, which stated that the destruction of the four wagons and engine number 528, along with a large amount of goods being transported from Metapan to San Salvador, is part of the January Heroes campaign decreed at the beginning of the year.

Meanwhile, FENADESAL officials neither confirmed nor denied the reports. Even though the FMLN leadership has decreed three land transport strikes during the months of January and February, this is the first attack against a FENADESAL train this year.

ARENA'S D'AUBUISSON PRAISES BUSINESS STRIKE

PA121747 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Channel 4 Television in Spanish at 0310 GMT on 31 January broadcasts a 30-minute program of the Salvadoran Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, in which ARENA leader Roberto D'Aubuisson states that he has been chosen by his party to deliver "an important message on the crisis we are now experiencing."

D'Aubuisson states that before analyzing the current situation, he will prove his contention that the FMLN and the FDR cannot reach power in El Salvador. He adds that Duarte has been pressuring the productive sectors and opposition parties by claiming that "everything that we are doing in defense of our principles and freedoms in our homeland" really favors the left.

He says the Duarte government continues its policy of confrontation by pushing its tax package, which has only undergone slight changes that can be described as aspirins for a seriously ill patient. He says that government corruption continues and that "on 7 February, with the people's money, they want to hold a huge rally in support of the economic package and the Duarte government." He adds that the people will then see where all the taxes are going: "to the corruption of the Christian Democratic government."

Turning again to the "most important thing and the basic message," D'Aubuisson says that the FMLN cannot achieve power. He says that the first big blow against the FMLN-FDR was Salvadorans' mass turnout at the polls on 28 March 1982. He then congratulates the Salvadoran productive sectors for "the great demonstration of 22 January 1987," which was the "harshest blow ever dealt to the FMLN and FDR." In this regard, he adds that he wants to specifically address his comrades in the Armed Forces, stating that the 22 January strike "was the largest demonstration of support for you in your struggle against the rebels." He tells them "not to be deceived and confused by the disturbed mind of the president," who says that such a strike favored the left.

D'Aubuisson continues his defense of the 22 January strike, asking: "Why have we reached this huge crisis? Because of the stubbornness, foolishness, deceit, and lies of Duarte and his government."

D'Aubuisson concludes his speech reiterating that the biggest blow ever dealt the FMLN "was the demonstration of the productive people on 22 January. The FMLN has no hope here trying to reach power, and much less does the Duarte government have the excuse to continue threatening us by saying that we should do nothing and remain submissive and silent because any action by the productive sector or the opposition parties favors the left."

GUATEMALA

MINISTER ANNOUNCES TRIPARTITE MEETING ON BELIZE

PA122138 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said today that negotiations with Great Britain over the territory of Belize should not be conducted solely with Great Britain but instead as a part of a tripartite meeting, including Guatemala, Great Britain, and Belize. The Guatemala Government has repeatedly stated in the past that Guatemala would not hold discussions with Belize. However, as can be surmised by the foreign minister's remarks, there has been a (?shift) in Guatemalan policies toward this problem.

[Begin Quinonez recording] It is not exactly like that, and it is not the first time I have said this either: We must carefully review Great Britains' stance. Great Britain granted independence to Belize. Therefore, I cannot negotiate with a country which I regard as [words indistinct], although I can attend the meetings. I can analyze the words [words indistinct] that all of us will meet. That is the only solution.

I cannot be taken to mean that [words indistinct] with Belize. [Words indistinct] Belize is an independent country. [Passage indistinct]. However, all of us are going to meet. Great Britain, Guatemala, and Belize will attend the meeting. As you know, Guatemala's stance is that it cannot negotiate with Belize because we do not recognize it as a country. Great Britain [words indistinct]. However, I cannot negotiate [passage indistinct].

[Words indistinct] could be in April; but in [words indistinct].

Visiting UK Official on Talks

PA120429 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Amafredo Castellanos]

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Feb -- Lady Young, British deputy secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, stated yesterday at a news conference that Great Britain would not participate in any negotiations with the Guatemalan Government regarding Belize as this is a problem that must be resolved directly between Guatemala and Belize.

Without additional comment, she stated: "We would like to see this matter resolved, but it is a matter that directly concerns Guatemala and Belize."

Lady Young is the first high-ranking British official to visit our country.

She said that she had visited the Presidential Palace in the morning and met with President Vinicio Cerezo.

She added: "We talked about different subjects of bilateral interest, including Belize." However, the British deputy secretary of state refused to give more details on the subjects covered as "they are strictly confidential."

The visitor also announced that during the conversation with the Guatemalan president she stated her government's interest in implementing an aid program for Guatemala. She did not specify the amount of aid that Great Britain would offer, but indicated that different types of scholarships for Guatemalan technicians and students would be included to contribute to the country's productive development.

ARMY CHARGES REBELS OBSTRUCT DIALOGUE

PA122155 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has charged that the guerrilla groups tried to take advantage of the ministerial meeting held in Guatemala this week.

According to a communique issued by the Army Information and Press Office, the guerrillas reiterated that they agree to a dialogue but under unusual circumstances: with weapons in hand.

In another paragraph the communique stated: On previous occasions, the terrorists suggested a dialogue and the president left the doors open for it to seek an honorable, reasonable, and friendly option but with honesty as the only condition in the negotiations and for the guerrillas to put down their weapons.

Once again they seem to want the civilized path of a dialogue, but they spoil it by placing arrogant and ridiculously absurd conditions beforehand. These conditions include attending the meeting brandishing their weapons.

The communique added that the terrorists say that the present conditions do not allow them to put down their weapons. However, they are being reminded that they are the only ones responsible for the climate of insecurity and unrest in the regions where they operate, carrying out illegal actions protected by their clandestine actions and impunity.

Therefore, it is not the country's Constitution that is obstructing free circulation, the right to petition, or any other public liberty. The citizens enjoy equality of duties and rights (?within the law) in a true democracy that is good for all.

HONDURAS

ARMY DENIES BUYING WEAPONS FOR 'CONTRAS'

PA122253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The Honduran Armed Forces have denied that the Honduran Government purchased Portuguese-made weapons to send them to the Nicaraguan "contras," thus refuting the version published by the Portuguese weekly paper EXPRESSO.

According to that version, in 1985 the R.M. Equipment firm in Miami purchased some 1,000 tons of weapons valued at $3.3 million from the National Defense Industry in Portugal. The weapons were sent to Puerto Cortes and "taken through Honduran territory" to the "contra" base located along the border with Nicaragua.

EXPRESSO said that the documents that closed the sale were signed by Honduran Colonel Julio Perez.

Today the Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces issued a bulletin saying that Colonel Perez -- as the director of the Armed Forces logistic department -- "has signed sale certificates" of weapons received by Honduras "to train" its soldiers.

The bulletin added that those certificates were issued in accordance with the specifications, provisions, and requirements established by the competent authority."

We purchased that military equipment "in very limited quantities, and we did so to train our soldiers," the communique added.

NICARAGUA

GEN H. ORTEGA WRITES ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

PA121855 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 3

[Part one of a two-part article by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega: "Hastening the Contras' Defeat"]

[Text] At a recent meeting with leaders from various units of the 6th Military Region, General Humberto Ortega analyzed important aspects of the process of defeating the counterrevolution, the strategy of victory, and the roles of the EPS cadres and chiefs.

The excerpts published were taken from the magazine SEGOVIA, organ of the FSLN Political Directorate:

In 1986, we set out to deepen the strategic defeat of the mercenary forces, taking advantage of the political-military situation achieved throughout 1984 and 1985 by the revolution.

The strategic defeat in the operative-military sphere was marked by the enemy's growing trend toward a general loss of tactical-operative initiatives. The year 1986 led us to deepen the strategic defeat already intensified by the revolution in 1985.

The strategic defeat is measured by the general loss of initiative on the enemy's part in the field of war, and by the EPS's achievements in the fulfillment, and overfulfillment in some cases, of the country's national defense plan.

If the revolution, with the sustained support of the state, and the FSLN, with its political potential and that of its masses had only taken away the enemy's tactical-military operative initiative -- and were not able to fulfill its basic strategic plan of strengthening the Army and the nation's and Army's defense plans -- our victory on the operative-military sphere would be a useless, temporary, and insignificant victory.

This is why our strategic achievements in the country's general defense throughout 1986 -- in addition to furthering the mercenaries' strategic defeat -- included progress in the implementation of the revolution's military doctrine, with the strategy described as active resistance, which our Army has included in its general laws; and progress in the Army's process of strengthening organization, which reflects this structure. It is a structure in agreement with the proposed strategy of active resistance, and with the administrative, directorate, and organizational strengthening the new structure demands to keep up with our general development, which consists of consolidating the foundations of national defense and strengthening the Sandinist Army.

The country's natural development called for the creation of an army within a timeframe that turned out to be longer than we needed. We were forced to accelerate our plans because of the situation the war has imposed on us, and because of the danger of a U.S. military intervention.

Furthering the Strategic Defeat [subhead]

The danger of a direct intervention forced us to hurry greatly, and we did not always have the best material and human conditions for such intense activities. While we supported the war as our leading activity throughout the year -- regarding its direction and control, and the material, human, and military aspects -- we had to ensure the continuance of the strategy of the war so it would not slow its pace. At the same time, we had to make a great effort to fulfill the technical demands with the human and organizational resources available.

When I speak of furthering the strategic defeat, I mean that as we have fallen into an increasingly generalized operational-tactical defensive situation against the mercenary forces, we have built the foundations of a modern army, with a doctrine that basically controls modern military arts and sciences, while building upon -- through the basic efforts of the FSLN and the government -- a series of measures and rules that we describe as the country's preparation for the invasion planned by the U.S. Government.

The Strategy of Victory [subhead]

In 1985, we initiated the process of strategic defeat; and in 1986, we furthered this process, following the guidelines we had established. This is from the military point of view, from a military correlation, from a military evaluation, and in response to the defense preparations in view of the enemy's interventionist plans. If we add to this element -- which is pivotal for the country's entire strategy -- the revolution's fulfillment of other basic political, ideological, and socioeconomic aspects, we will find that despite the crisis in the region and despite the siege our fatherland has been subjected to, we can point to the revolution's achievements in the face of the aggressions to which it has been subjected, which constitutes a positive, deep, profound, and decisive achievement in 1986.

We have proven that the revolution is fond of the masses, because without the support of the masses -- the sector of the population that has suffered the most in this crisis and war -- this revolution would not be firm, it would not be standing. The most important and strategic sectors of the masses are: poor peasants, laborers, the middle classes, and the youth.

I have mentioned that part of our military doctrine is the spreading of the war [tirarnos al terreno]. It is the part of the military doctrine that considers the possibility of waging war throughout the entire nation. The spreading of the war has materialized with the strengthening of the popular Sandinist militia territorial units and the massive strenghthening of our war zones as a result of our operational efforts to torment the enemy by maintaining the initiative and controlling our territory.

We have spread the war to the people and the territory, and to this extent -- logically -- we have reached the enemy. This has been a strategic effort, and it will be even more strategic this year so we can wage the war as a single fist with the support of the government and the FSLN, and with the unchanging unity of action and operation of our comrades at the Interior Ministry.

ORTEGA SENDS GREETINGS TO IRAN'S KHAMENE'I

PA121636 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Feb 87 p 5

[Letter of congratulations to Iranian President Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i from President Daniel Ortega on the eighth anniversary of the Islamic revolution; issued in Managua on 11 February]

[Text] Managua, 11 Feb 1987. No one here surrenders!

To His Excellency Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Teheran

Dear Comrade:

The FSLN, the government, and people of Nicaragua extend to you, your government, and the Iranian people a message of congratulations on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the triumph of the Islamic revolution against the dictatorship of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Just as in Nicaragua, this date truly marks the historic moment at which our peoples achieved the goal of taking charge of their own future, free of imperialist obstacles, determined to build a new society.

In the struggle for peace, we must join efforts so the principles of nonintervention and friendship can prevail and be converted into contributions to the people's progress.

Reiterating our congratulations and again thanking you for your demonstrations of solidarity, I greet you.

[Signed] Fraternally, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

BUSINESSMEN SUPPORT ARIAS PEACE INITIATIVE

PA130415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan Businessmen and Professionals Association [Asociacion Nicaraguenses de Empresarios y Profesionales] supports the peace proposal made by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez. They have described the document as fundamental and [word indistinct] solid basis of democracy and [word indistinct]. They have expressed their support for a schedule that will establish the objectives to be reached. They said that this is the clearest and most detailed suggestion made to date. The Nicaraguan businessmen and professionals said that President Oscar Arias' initiative is the result of years of correct practice of democracy on the part of the Costa Rican people.

The Nicaraguan businessmen and professionals hope that President Oscar Arias' peace initiative will have the support and solidarity of the Western world because it is a strictly Central American initiative and of an authentically Latin American outlook. In a message to the Costa Rican president, the Nicaraguan businessmen and professionals stated: With a true patriotic fervor we identify with your peace initiative, and we pry to God that the sun of freedom and democracy will soon shine on Nicaragua, as it shines on this beautiful land of Costa Rica, for the good of all the Central Americans.

MISURASATA OUTLINES ALLEGED SANDINIST ABUSES

PA121737 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] San Jose, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The MISURASATA [Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas Sandinist Unity] organization headed by Miskito leader Brooklyn Rivera today reported "the military occupation" of some 70 Indian communities on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

Rivera said that for the last 2 weeks the Miskito communities on Nicaragua's Atlantic area have been enduring "a brutal increase in repression," and that thousands of Indian women, children, and elderly persons have been made to endure "chronic hunger."

The Miskito leader stressed that approximately 70 Indian villages -- with an average population of 300 inhabitants -- on the banks of the Prinzapolka, Awaltara (Grande), and Layasiksa Rivers; as well as on the Bilwi (Puerto Cabezas) plains have been occupied by Sandinist troops in the last few days.

"The military occupation of our lands is carried out by Interior Ministry troops. Groups of up to 300 soldiers arrive and set up garrisons in these small Indian villages," Rivera said.

He said that the Miskitos' food situation is dramatic because "claiming security reasons, the Sandinist troops do not allow the Indians to go fishing or hunting and do not allow international organizations to reach the Atlantic coast with assistance."

In addition, MISURASATA charges that the Sandinist Army carries out "constant persecution and psychological intimidation" against the Indian communities on the Atlantic coast.

"Community leaders are subjected to inhuman tortures to get information on the Indian self-defense groups. Indian men and women are forced to march in front of the Sandinist troops as cannon fodder," says the MISURASATA complaint.

The organization also asserts that "Soviet fighter planes and helicopters constantly fly over the Indian communities, sowing anguish and terror among the civilian inhabitants."

Finally, Rivera requested "friendly governments and Indian and church organizations" to show their solidarity and help resolve the situation by sending material aid for the Miskitos on the Atlantic coast. He also asked for international pressures on the Sandinist government so it will pull its troops out of those towns.

IPU SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PA122132 Mangaua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] IPU Secretary General (Pio-Carlo Terenzio) arrived this morning in our country. The IPU leader has come to Nicaragua to find out about preparations for the 77th IPU conference, which will be held in Managua from 27 April to 2 May.

He was met by subcommander Rafael Solis, first secretary of the National Assembly; and Edgar Parrales and Angela Rosa Acevedo, of the International Relations Office of the Assembly.

(Pio-Carlo) will meet with government authorities during his 3-day stay.

The 77th IPU conference will inaugurate a convention center, which will be added to the political-administrative complex located in the urban area of old Managua. [passage omitted]

CRUZ RESIGNATION FROM UNO NOT CONFIRMED

PA130438 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0301 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Report by Rosendo Majano]

[Text] Washington, 12 Feb (EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist leader Arturo Cruz told EFE today that he has struggled to achieve "a unity which has not been possible" among the various contra groups and that he will make "an important announcement" on 19 February.

In the past few days there have been speculations to the effect that the former Sandinist ambassador to the United States and coleader of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) -- with Alfonso Robelo and Adolfo Calero -- might resign because of alleged differences of opinion with Calero.

During an exclusive interview with EFE, Cruz neither denied nor confirmed reports to that effect, but he denied having had problems with Calero regarding control of UNO funds.

He said today that he had an exchange of opinions with Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, concerning Nicaragua and also political and armed resistance.

"I have been refraining from making comments to the press, but I shall speak on Thursday, 19 February," said Cruz, refusing to give a preview of what his announcement will be.

He explained that "pressures and discussions always exist," as in his meeting with Abrams, who yesterday told a group of educators that he hoped Cruz would not resign from the anti-Sandinist leadership "because he is the only one who has credibility both in the United States and in Nicaragua".

Abrams added that the resignation of the opposition politician "would be a harsh blow to the contra groups."

Cruz revealed that, in the organization of which he is a part, "more than differences of opinion, the basic issue is the unity of the Nicaraguan opposition, which has not materialized."

He added that until now he has struggled for the establishment of a leadership for the resistance and that this "has not been possible. They have not been willing to accept it."

He said that the reports on an alleged disagreement between him and Calero because he has not been shown the organization's books on revenue are "a misinterpretation."

"I am not doubting him [Calero]" the politician said, adding that what he has said on this is that "simply, in order for the UNO directorate to carry out its functions, it must have control over all of its resources."

He pointed out that there has been an attempt to make an issue out of this, giving the impression that there is a personal conflict, which he said, "is not true."

On reiterating his democratic convictions, Cruz emphasized his solidarity with Calero, pointing out that in UNO there is not "a quarrel between the good guys and the bad ones," as some want it to appear, but that it really is an "expression of ideas."

Concerning the same financial issue, the former Sandinist diplomat said that "all of us have received help."

Speaking about the opinions of some rebels who do not trust Cruz because of his previous support of Sandinism, he said that he has been able to forget Somozist distrusts.

"I have already forgotten their 45 years of Somozism, but they cannot forget the 2 and 1/2 years of my service to a revolutionary government, of which I voiced my disagreement both inside and outside Nicaragua," he explained.

He resents this attitude by those who criticize him and recalled that his democratic ideas were the reasons why he was a Nicaraguan presidential candidate in the last elections that were held.

Cruz said that he has "deep democratic faith" which is what compelled him to struggle against the regime of General Anastasio Somoza, who was ousted and later murdered in Paraguay. He added that this is the same faith that has now driven him to fight Sandinism.

He said that he continues to believe in the need for social change in his country, and reiterated that he will always struggle against any tyranny, whether of the left or right.

TPA REVEALS CHARGES AGAINST 3 INDIVIDUALS

PA121407 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Report by Marta Alicia Amador]

[Text] The court of first instance of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA] today revealed the charges levied against Rosalia Flores Palacios, Mariano Esteban Sequeira Marlueno, and Rosalia de Jesus Sequeira Henriquez -- all from Chontales.

These individuals were reported before the TPA for their active participation in counterrevolutionary groups. Rosalia Flores is charged with being a member of a mercenary group headed by a leader with the pseudonym El Chaparro Sequeira Marlueno made various contacts with mercenary groups and worked as counterrevolutionary courier in Region 5.

Meanwhile, Rosalia de Jesus Sequeira has helped Somozoist groups operating in Region 5 since April 1985 by providing them with information and food.

COMPARISON OF STATE OF EMERGENCY DECREE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish on 11 January, page 5, publishes Presidential Decree No 2-45 declaring a state of emergency. Comparison with the Managua Domestic Service in Spanish item published under the subhead "State of Emergency Decreed" in the 12 January Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 14, reveales the following variations:

Paragraph two, penultimate line reads in BARRICADA: ...Articles 45, 49, 53, 66, 67, except paragraph 1; Article 68....(changing numbers of Articles 76, 77, and 78)

BRIEFS

FUEL SHORTAGE, FLIGHTS SUSPENDED -- AERONICA [Nicaraguan Airline] has maintained its suspension of flights to Puerto Cabezas because of a lack of fuel, a source from the MITRANS [Transportation Ministry] said today. The source added that PETRONIC [Nicaraguan Petroleum Enterprise] has announced that the situation will be resolved by the end of the month, with the issuance of fuel for AERONICA airplanes. The MITRANS source added that flights to Corn Island, Bluefields, and San Carlos have kept to their normal schedules. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 87 PA]

FRG DONATION, WORK BRIGADE -- Herman Madler, representative of the German Communist Party of the FRG, has donated $650,000 in materials to build an office and a warehouse. Juan Jurez, publications director of AVANZADA, Inc., received the donation. A German brigade will come to the country to build the warehouse and office at CPASA [not further identified]. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Feb 87 p 5 PA]

CANADIAN DONATION RECEIVED -- A ship coming from Canada arrived on Tuesday at Puerto Cabezas, Northern Zelaya with 250 tons of medicine, medical equipment, powdered milk, a portable sawmill, and construction materials for the coastal area people, who are working hard in their autonomy plan. Dorotea Wilson, deputy for the Atlantic region expressed thanks for the donation and said that this humanitarian solidarity with the Nicaraguan people contributes to peace and the autonomy process. [Summary] [Managua International Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 12 Feb 87 PA]

SHULTZ URGES CONTINUED U.S. SUPPORT OF CONTRAS

FL130050 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has insisted the United States continue supporting the mercenary bands operating against Nicaragua. Making new attacks against Cuba and the Soviet Union, Shultz said U.S. aid to the contras is based on its right for self-defense and collective defense with its democratic allies.

Shultz' statements were made after reports indicated it was unlikely Congress would approve more aid for anti-Nicaraguan mercenaries.

It was also reported that the Reagan administration decided to postpone asking Congress for 1988 assistance amounting to $105 million.

U.S., HONDURAN FORCES CONDUCT MILITARY EXERCISES

FL130145 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1918 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Close to 1,500 U.S. and Honduran soldiers began today a so-called readiness and emergency exercise on the Salvadoran border. The exercises are being conducted in the area of Flores, La Paz Department, on the border with El Salvador de Morazan where guerrillas fighting against the Jose Napoleon Duarte regime have their main detachments.

The Salvadoran guerrillas said the presence of U.S. troops near the Morazan Department endangers its forces and constitutes an offense to Salvadoran sovereignty. Guerrilla spokesmen indicated the entire Honduran border zone will be mined to prevent any U.S. attempt to enter Salvadoran territory.

ANGOLAN COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE 12 FEBRUARY

FL122324 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1901 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Antonio dos Santos, member of the Politburo of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, praised in this capital Cuban-Angolan cooperation. The two leaders signed the final document of the sessions of the Cuban-Angolan general cooperation commission after 3 days of talks. The two parties considered them productive.

Risquet said cooperation becomes more and more effective. He talked to the press shortly after signing the document which covers the areas of forestry, energy, health, education, sugar, food, fishery, and others.

Antonio dos Santos stated that as an underdeveloped country, Angola is grateful for the advantages the cooperation offers. They have been able to increase their knowledge, especially on cadres training.

Jorge Risquet mentioned the roots which link the two countries. Antonio dos Santos said Risquet's words regarding cooperation between Cuba and Angola were eloquent and accurate. He added the meetings ended successfully in line with the relations between the two countries and peoples and indicated that cooperation will improve quantitatively and qualitatively.

The final document of the bilateral commissions' sessions highlights the development of cooperation between Cuba and Angola and foresees increases in areas considered to be of vital importance for the economy of that brother country.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESSES FRELIMO ON ANNIVERSARY

MB100550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] On the occasion of the Frelimo's 10th anniversary and the day of the Mozambican heroes, the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee sent a message to the Frelimo Central Committee.

The PCC Central Committee expressed the belief that the Mozambican people and the other southern African countries will bury apartheid forever. The message of the PCC states that, as against colonialism, Frelimo will exterminate the armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria and will know how to defend the fatherland of Mondlane and Samora Machel.

SUGAR MILLS TO CLOSE OVER EXCESSIVE FUEL USE

FL122254 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[By Dioddo Maso]

[Text] One of the most radical agreements reached at the recently-concluded meeting of the Joint Management Council of the Sugar Ministry [MINAZ] and the Sugar Workers Trade Union is to shut down the refineries that spend more fuel than what was allotted for production.

The refineries that will have to shut down if they do not reduce their excessive use of fuel are the Espana Republicana in Matanzas, Manuel Martinez Prieto in Havana City, Agramonte in Camaguey, Arquimides Colina in Granma, and the Ramon Porfiano in Sancti Spiritus.

The decision was adopted at the suggestion of Antonio Rodriguez Maurell, vice president of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin recording] Before concluding, I would just like to say once again, let's stop talking so much and let's do more of the very things we have discussed. Though this has not been brought up here, let's make this pledge, even if only symbolically and put it somewhere, and that is, to make this the last time we have to meet to discuss problems of this type. At least those of us who have been here should not be mere soldiers, as I have said 20 times, of this policy and that you have just formulated, of this line of work you have just set out. Let's make the most important accord reached in your analysis on the seeds, the varieties, and the planting, gentlemen, by fulfilling what has been agreed. [end recording]

The political leader said all the necessary efforts are not being made at these sugar mills and that is why those responsible in the case of the shutdowns will be dismissed.

Also alerted were the provinces of Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Holguin, Granma, and Sancti Spiritus since they are behind schedule in their spring planting.

The MINAZ Trade Union Management Council assessed all the activities of the sugar sector and outlined the strategy that will allow the completion of the sugar plan for this harvest and create the conditions for the fulfillment of the following harvest, guaranteeing, above all, this year's planting of 30,000 caballerias of sugarcane.

ICRT PRESIDENT URGES EFFICIENT RADIO PROGRAMMING

FL121350 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Upon closing the annual radio broadcasting assessment meeting in Havana Province, Ismael Gonzalez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television], expressed the need for more efficient radio programming and the need to combat accommodation.

Gonzalez also stressed the magnificent material conditions that exist for radio in Havana Province, which, along with its human potential, makes it possible to convey a message with quality.

YOUTH CONTINGENT WORKS IN GUANTANAMO MOUNTAINS

FL110407 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The "Builders of the Future" youth contingent is already working in the Guantanamo Mountains. This group is composed of those discharged from the general military service, youths without jobs, and others who are preparing to be trained as skilled laborers in CEMA member-countries.

This brigade responds to the need to create a labor force to work in mountain-area harvests, especially coffee. Currently, the youths are preparing the soil to plant coffee saplings and getting ready for the next coffee harvest in which they will participate as pickers.

MINING PRESIDENT ACCUSES OFFICIAL OF 'MEDDLING'

FL111410 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, President Joaquin Balaguer's campaign against corruption has been sidetracked by a controversy involving a state-owned mine.

The board of directors of the gold mine is to meet tomorrow to decide whether or not to remove the company's current president.

President Balaguer recommended the removal of the company's president after allegations of impropriety emerged in the government audit of the company's insurance contract.

The mine is the largest mine in the Western Hemisphere and is government-owned but is set up as a private company.

What has aroused controversy is that the owner of the mine...[corrects himself] the president of the mine has accused Mr Balaguer's secretary of influence meddling [as heard].

She is said to be the most trusted adviser of the president and it is reported that she tried to have the insurance contract at the mining company given to a company operated by her cousin.

She denies the charge, but if the allegations are true, Mr Balaguer will be under pressure to remove his secretary.

BRIEFS

AIRLINE SUSPENDS FLIGHTS TO U.S. -- In the Dominican Republic, the national airline has suspended flights to the United States. The move comes because of financial problems. Dominica Airlines, the nation's flag carrier, suspended its flights to the U.S. as of yesterday evening for fear that the company's aircraft fleet would be seized by American creditors. The company owes $14 million to Security Pacific National Bank for a loan it used to purchase a plane and which it has yet begun to repay. [Text] [Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Feb 87 FL]

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF NICARAGUAN PLAN

FL121750 Brigetown CANA in English 1307 GMT 12 Feb 87

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb 12, CANA -- Barbados today said it had no knowledge of plans by Nicaragua to set up an embassy here to serve countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

"This is [the] first time I am hearing about it," one well-placed government source told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA). "We have received no such request."

Nicaragua's state news agency, ANN last month carried a report, widely circulated in the region, that the Sandinista government was setting up its first diplomatic mission for the English-speaking Caribbean here this month. The report said Thomas Gordon, a local government official from the Caribbean coastal area of Bluefields, was named ambassador to the region, and he was expected here this month.

Barbados established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua before 1979 when the Sandinistas toppled the late dictator Anastasio Somoza.

ANN Said the purpose of the mission would be to improve commercial and cultural ties between Nicaragua and the Caribbean.

ST LUCIA

OFFICIALS CITE U.S. 'LACK OF COOPERATION' IN PROBE

FL121724 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, Feb 12, CANA -- Government officials here today reported lack of cooperation by the United States in local investigations into widespread press reports that the U.S. used St Lucia and a Castries-registered private airline to transport arms to anti-government guerrillas in Angola.

Officials told CANA that the U.S. had rejected a St Lucia Government request for a meeting with U.S. under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Elliott Abrams, to discuss the reports.

St Lucian ambassador to Washington, Dr Edsel [Edmunds] was instead, referred to a lower ranking official in the State Department, Herald Isner, the Caribbean desk officer.

At the meeting yesterday evening, Isner reportedly refused to confirm or deny the press reports about the movement of arms through St Lucia from the United States to the South African-backed Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), whose leader Jonas Savimbi, met with President Reagan in Washington last year. [passage omitted]

Formal Protest Expected

PA130422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0210 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 12 Feb (EFE) -- Today the St Lucia Government criticized the investigation the U.S. Government is carrying out on the use of St Lucia as a transport point for U.S. arms destined to the Angolan guerrillas.

A St Lucia Foreign Ministry official told EFE today that last night's meeting in Washington between St Lucia's Ambassador Edmunds and Herald Isner, director, Office of Caribbean Affairs, U.S. State Department was "useless."

All Isner did was show Edmunds a statement from St Lucia's Airlines denying it conducted flights to Africa.

St Lucia ambassador asked for an explanation of press reports that the United States used that airline to transport arms for Dr Jonas Savimbi's National Union of the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebel organization.

An official in the capital, Castries, said that Isner told Edmunds it was useless to continue investigating as the flights were secret.

The official U.S. reaction is to neither confirm nor deny the reports published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and the British newspaper INDEPENDENT, added the EFE informant.

The St Lucia Government is considering presenting an official protest to the United States. It is expected that St Lucia will brief Washington on the use of its island and airline.

EFE sources added that possibly tonight or tomorrow the St Lucia Government is expected to divulge a complete list of trips between Castries and different points in Africa.

CARICOM TRADE MINISTERS BEGIN MEETING 12 FEBRUARY

FL130156 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 12, CANA -- This year's first meeting of Caribbean Community trade ministers got off to a late start here today, with CARICOM Secretary General Roderick Rainford lamenting last year's fourth consecutive decline in trade among member states.

The year 1986 ended with "intra-regional trade continuing to decline and with economies of the region continuing under strain," Rainford told the opening session, which started two hours behind schedule because of the late arrival of some delegates.

This pressure, he said, was due to slow growth in the level of economic activity, serious imbalances in the external sector and persistent high unemployment."

Rainford gave no figures.

He urged the ministers, who make up the CARICOM council -- second highest authority in the community -- to aim for sound practical results from their two days of deliberations. [passage omitted]

Rainford extended a special welcome to the newly-elected Trinidad and Tobago minister responsible for CARICOM affairs Basdeo Panday who is attending his first council meeting.

Ten of the 11 countries participating in the meeting are being represented at the ministerial level. Montserrat is absent.

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORT EARNINGS -- Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 3, CANA -- Guyana earned U.S. 6.5 million dollars from rice last year, when revenue almost quadrupled the 1985 takings, general manager of the state-run Guyana Rice Export Board (GREB) Claude Housty has said. Earnings were a marked improvement on 1985 when they amounted to U.S. 1.75 million dollars. Rice production last year totalled 183,000 tonnes compared with 156,124 tonnes in 1985. Housty said exports to the European Community rose from 7.501 tonnes in 1985 to 21,544 tonnes last year. Guyana also secured a three-month contract with the World Food Programme (WFP) to supply 4,106 tonnes of rice to Nicaragua and Honduras and reentered the Jamaican market for the first time in nearly three years, supplying 5,413 tonnes of the commodity. Housty said the board operated with an overall fall in the unit price of rice. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1906 GMT 3 Feb 87 FL]

NEW ENVOY FROM PERU -- Georgetown, Guyana, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Hugo Palma, the new Peruvian ambassador to Guyana, has presented his credentials to President Desmond Hoyte and Vice President Viola Burnham. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 11 Feb 87 PA]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON MINISTERS' RESIGNATIONS

Officials Named, Reasons Sought

AU121529 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Hague, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Suriname Prime Minister [Minister-President] Pretaap Radhakishun and two other ministers have resigned because of a crisis in the former Dutch colony, currently torn by armed rebellion in the east of the country, the Dutch news agency reported Thursday.

The agency named the other two ministers as Foreign Minister Hendrik Herrenberg and Health Minister Arty Jessurun. The crisis erupted as a result of Mr Herrenberg's resignation, the agency said.

Initial reports said that the resignations were imposed by the supreme council, Suriname's highest political body.

A Dutch radio report meanwhile said that the crisis and resignations had been caused by differences in the cabinet over ways of fighting the armed rebellion, which is going on near the frontier with French Guiana.

The rebellion is led by Sergeant Ronnie Brunswijk, former bodyguard of Suriname "strong man" Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse.

Sgt Brunswijk, the report said, has sent letters to a number of foreign embassies in the Suriname capital, Paramaribo, announcing a rebel attack shortly on the capital.

Herrenberg Cites Problems

FL121752 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Last night Prime Minister [Minister-President] Pretaap Radhakishun tendered his resignation to the military authority. An official statement issued this morning said Radhakishun no longer enjoys the support of the majority of partners in the top deliberating council.

The prime minister's resignation came hours after Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg announced his resignation from the government. Herrenberg said there were problems regarding cooperation with some of his colleagues in the council of ministers.

The Radhakishun administration took office in July last year and was supposed to remain in office until the end of next month when the transition period would have ended. According to Radhakishun, Suriname needs a crisis management.

The post of prime minister will be temporarily taken by Internal Affairs Minister Jules Wijdenbosch.

The meeting of the top deliberating council, which started yesterday, will continue today at noon. It is expected that the names of other ministers who resigned from the Radhakishun administration would be made known.

Heidweiller 'Explains' Move

PA122046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Caracas, 12 Feb (AFP) — Henk Heidweiller, chief of Commander Desire Bouterse's cabinet, has told AFP in Paramaribo that the resignations today of Prime Minister [Minister-President] Pretaap Radhakishun and Foreign Minister Hendrick Herrenberg were brought about by an "incompatibility of tempers" between them.

When questioned over the telephone from Caracas, Heidweiller said there were no political differences between the two ministers despite contrary reports from diplomatic sources in the Surinamese capital.

The three other ministers who resigned — finance, health, and commerce and industry — did so in "loyalty to the prime minister," he added.

According to Heidweiller, new Prime Minister [Minister-President] Jules Wijdenbosch was only appointed to handle everyday issues, because a new cabinet will be appointed on 31 March when the new constitution, which is currently being discussed in the Assembly, will be approved.

Heidweiller pointed out the new government's main objective will be to prepare a referendum to be held before September that will ratify the new constitution.

Heidweiller insisted the resignations of the five ministers does not imply any change on the political calendar for the scheduled "democratization" and noted that those responsible for the various traditional parties told him they will continue helping the supreme council, in which they all have representatives.

Heidweiller also told AFP that the "Brunswijk Group" (Ronny Brunswijk, leader of the rebels fighting Commander Bouterse's regime in the country's east and south) was unable to increase its rank and file.

Heidweiller said that after the offensive against Brunswijk's men, "our Army was temporarily paralyzed by the false propaganda disseminated by the Dutch media (reporting executions carried out by soldiers) and the Army stopped its activities. But now, they must continue."

The rebels destroyed several electric installations in January forcing the Paranam aluminum factory (located 100 km south of Paramaribo) owned by Suralco, an affiliate of the U.S. Alcoa firm, to suspend its activities and leaving some of the capital without electricity.

However, Heidweiller added that this company guaranteed that it will remain in the country, and efforts are under way to resume the aluminum production, the country's main export.

BOUTERSE ANNOUNCES NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST REBELS

PA130419 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Paramaribo, 12 Feb (AFP) -- Thanks to the heavy equipment received from abroad, the Surinamese Army is preparing to launch a new offensive against the guerrillas led by Ronnie Brunswijk. The announcement was made today by Commander Desire Bouterse, leader of the regime. Bouterse did not explain the quantity or origin of the material received for equipping more than 3,000 men of his Army. The last offensive launched by the Army last November was a failure and did not stop the guerrillas, who occupy the eastern and southern parts of the country, from continuing their combat and destroying important economic targets.

Bouterse announced the contribution of this war equipment during a news conference, in which he explained the resignations presented on Tuesday and Wednesday by the Surinamese foreign minister and three other members of the cabinet.

NATIONAL ARMY USES WEAPONS ON VILLAGES

PM121521 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 9 Feb 87 p 7

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Bouterse Air Attack in Eastern Suriname"]

[Excerpts] Amsterdam, 9 Feb -- In an air attack by the National Army on three villages on the Cottica River last Saturday [7 February] dozens of people were killed, Surinamese refugee circles in French Guiana report.

The villages -- Wanhatti, Langa Hoekoe, and Pinajarimi -- were fired on by two Alouette helicopters. There is no definite information on the number of people wounded among the maroon [bosneger] population. Members of Ronnie Brunswijk's jungle commando have gone into the jungle to help evacuate civilians. The French authorities have begun to set up a fourth refugee camp at Saint Laurent in French Guiana to house hundreds of refugees who have started to leave their villages en masse after these air attacks.

The Alouettes used in the attacks are of French manufacture. It is still not known which country or which organization is responsible for the delivery of these helicopters which are able to fire missiles. According to former President Henk Chin A Sen the helicopters arrived at Zanderij Air Field 31 January in a Hercules transport aircraft. Some 14 Portuguese-speaking Africans also arrived on the same aircraft. According to Chin A Sen various crates of phosphorus grenades and napalm bombs were also delivered.

It is assumed in Surinamese resistance circles that the air attacks are a precursor to a bigger offensive by the National Army. Around a month ago Army leader Bouterse announced large-scale actions to regain control over the bauxite mines at Moengo. In response to this Ronnie Brunswijk's jungle commando blew up three high-tension electricity pylons. This action also brought the bauxite refining plant at Paranam to a standstill. [passage omitted]

The announcement last week by the state-controlled SNA press agency that a group of 15 mercenaries had arrived to strengthen Brunswijk's ranks has been emphatically rejected by both the jungle commando and travelers from eastern Suriname. "It was a bouterse propaganda stunt to motivate young Surinamers to join the National Army and to justify bombing civilian targets," a jungle commando spokesman said.